SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: I do not have the details. I am officiating on behalf of Shri Sukh Ram. I will pass this on to Mr. Sukh Ram and other Officers. Moreover, Sir this question does not directly arise out of the main question. This proposed strike is about the demand of the MNTL employees regarding the implementation of the Atray Committee recommendations.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Sir, I think the Minister deserves compliments for his performance. He has done better than...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. He has answered all the questions.

डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि यह समस्या केवल "नौएडा" की या "दिल्ली" की समस्या नहीं है, सारे देश की समस्या है, छोटे-छोटे मामलों पर हड़ताल होती है और हड़ताल की वजह से आम उपभोक्ताओं को कष्ट होता है और इस अवधि में टेलीफोन सेवा अगर नहीं है तो उस अवधि का भी उन्हें किराया देना पड़ता है, पैसा देना पड़ता है, तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि कर्मचारियों के आपस के विवाद से या स्थानीय स्तर पर जनता से कोई अगर झड़प हो जाए तो उसकी वजह से सामान्य उपभोक्ताओं को कष्ट नहीं हो और अगर कष्ट हो तो उस अवधि का किराया उन्हें नहीं देना पड़े या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि अगर बड़े पदाधिकारी या छोटे पदाधिकारी की वजह से ऐसी स्थिति बनती है तो उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए? आपकी सेवा एक व्यावसायिक सेवा है, जो आम उपभोक्ता हैं, उनको सेवा से वंचित क्यों किया जाए? अगर वे सेवा से वंचित होते हैं तो उन्हें फिर आर्थिक दंड क्यों देना पड़े, जिस अवधि में उन्होंने टेलीफोन की सेवा ली नहीं है? क्या ऐसी कोई कारगर व्यवस्था या तंत्र मंत्रालय बनाएगा जिससे आम उपभोक्ताओं को कष्ट नहीं हो?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: As we are advancing in the technology the dependence on human element becomes less and less. So, even if some staff members go on strike, the essential services are not disrupted because now with STD and electronic exchanges even trunk calls can be put through easily. Sometimes we do make arrangements by substituting the striking staff by other employee.

So, we are trying our best to see that the services are not dislocated. But, Sir, right to strike is there in a democratic country. I cannot prevent it nor I can ban it. Sometimes we do ban such strikes in the public sector undertakings. As everyone knows, sometimes they do go on strike even when it is banned and the consequences are faced by the them. So, we are definitely taking steps to see that inconvenience is not caused to the subscribers on account of strike.

So far as the suggestion from the hon. Member that we should not charge the subscribers for the strike period is concerned, I do not agree with him. It has nothing to do with the strike. During the strike period all the telephones do not go dead. If they go dead, then, we will not charge the subscribers for the strike period. But nowadays telephones are working through an automatic system. Therefore, there is no question of giving rebate for the strike period.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र: सभापति जी, जब उपभोक्ता की गलती नहीं है, टेलीफोन है, वह सेवा नहीं ले सकता तो फिर उसको पैसा क्यों देना पड़े? आपकी व्यावसायिक सेवा है और जब आपकी सेवा हम नहीं लेते है तो हमको वह पैसा क्यों देना पड़ेगा? इस पर आप क्यों नहीं विचार करेंगे कि बिना वजह उपभोक्ता को क्यों दण्डित किया जाए?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the subscriber has been denied the right to use the telephone for a certain period, he is entitled to a rebate and he will get it. There is no question of his being charged for the period for which he has been denied the use of the telephone.

Power Supply to States from Central Power Units

*407. SHRI CHIMANBHAI HARIBHAI SHUKLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States and Union Territories have requested for the distribution of power from the Central power units;

(b) if so, what are the names of these States and Union Territories;

(c) whether Government have taken any action/measure on these requests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SH. P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Presently power distribution is mostly with State Electricity Boards. Central Sector power is being allocated to all the States/ UTs in accordance with a formula, finalised in consultation with the State Governments. According to this, 85% of power is allocated amongst the States in the Region including the State in which the power station is located. The balance, unallocated (15%) power remains with the Centre to be made available from time to time to enable the States/UTs to cater to seasonal and other varying load demands.

During the current year i.e. 1994-95, requests have been received from three States for additional allocation of power for which following actions have been taken:—

(i) Rajasthan had requested for increase out of the unallocated share available with the Centre. Rajasthan was allocated 33% of the unallocated output of NTPC Stations in Northern Region subject to a maximum of 250 MW with effect from 1st April, 1994.

(ii) Punjab, in view of the increased demand during the paddy season had requested for additional allocation from the unallocated power. Punjab's allocation was increased from Nil to 21% of the unallocated power of Central stations in Northern Region w.e.f. 1st may, 1994.

(iii) A second request was received from Punjab for specific allocation, again to meet the increased demand of the Agricultural sector during the paddy season. Punjab was provided special allocation of 150 MW from Auraiya gas-based station of NTPC w.e.f. 1.6.1994.

(iv) Tamil Nadu in the Southern Region have recently requested for increased allocation from unallocated power of Southern Region. Allocation of Tamil Nadu from unallocated power has been increased from 15% to 25% w.e.f. 1st August, 1994.

श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल: माननीय सभापति जी, गुजरात में इलैक्ट्रीसिटी की त्रासदी के कारण गांवों और शहरों, दोनों में तकलीफ होती है। शहरों में व्यापार का, उद्योग का विकास रूका हुआ है और गांवों में खेती को बिजली के कारण सफर करना पड़ता है। यह क्यों न किया जाए कि 15 परसेंट वह सेंटर के पास रहता है, 85 परसेंट जिस स्टेट में, जहां पॉवर जेनरेट होती है, उसके पास रहता है। अब गुजरात में इतने बड़े पॉवर जेनरेशन के स्टेशन इतनी संख्या में नहीं है जिससे कि वहां की इलैक्ट्रीसिटी उनको पर्याप्त हो। पिपाराऊ में गैस आधारित पॉवर जेनरेशन करने के बारे में अभी तक सेंटर ने कुछ निश्चित जवाब नहीं दिया है। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं गुजरात में यह तारापुर स्टेशन है, उसकी जो 15 परसेंट बचती है, वह आप गुजरात में रखने के लिए तैयार हैं क्या? महाराष्ट्र बिल्कुल सटा हुआ है, महाराष्ट्र में तो काफी पॉवर है, उसको जरूरत नहीं रहती है। तो गवर्नमेंट उसके बारे में कुछ सोच रही है।

नम्बर दो, वहां जो बिजली गांव को मिलती है, वह रात को मिलती है, दिन को खेत में बिजली नहीं दी जाती है। दिन को खेत को बिजली मिले, उसके लिए मंत्रालय कुछ सोच रहा है क्या?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the Tarapur power station, Gujarat gets 50 per cent of power and Maharashtra gets 50 per cent of power, that is, 160 MW each. In addition, Gujarat also gets a share from Korba power station which is a Central power project; and also from the Kawas gas power project. So, Gujarat is getting its share of power from the Central projects located in that State. Therefore, I feel that the hon. Member's apprehension is not correct. So far as the supply and distribution of power in the villages at the primary level and the secondary level is concerned, it is a State subject. It is the State Electricity Board which decides as to how many hours they should supply depending upon its availability and the need to maintain the frequency. I will certainly look into the matter. But it is basically the responsibility of the State Government to distribute power. If they have more power, they can supply it; otherwise they will regulate it by load-shedding or power cuts.

श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल: पिपाराओ के लिए गैस देने के लिए आप तैयार हैं या नहीं? वहां जो प्रोपोज्ड पावर स्टेशन गवर्नमेंट बनाने जा रही है, उसको आप गैस देने वाले हैं या नहीं यह मेरा डायरेक्ट क्वेश्चन है?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, whether gas can be supplied or not, I am not in a position to answer. This question should be addressed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल: जो बिजली पिपाराओ पावर स्टेशन में पैदा होने वाली है वह तभी चालू हो सकती है जब उसको इम्पोर्टेड गैस मिले। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने हां की थी उसके बाद ही पूरी योजना बनी। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप गैस देने वाले हैं या नहीं?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे): अगर आपका सवाल यह है कि इम्पोर्टेड गैस हम देने वाले हैं या नहीं तो अभी इम्पोर्टेड गैस तो कागज़ पर ही है। पहले मुक्कमल हो जाए, पूरी हो जाए उसके बाद सवाल का जवाब हम दे पायेंगे।

श्री सोमपाल: आप कागज़ पर ही कमिट कर दीजिये कि हो जाएगी तब आएगी। (व्यवधान)

डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी: विद्युत मंत्री कागज़ी काम कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to Question No. 407, in the information that has been supplied by the hon. Minister to this House, he has mentioned that the balance is available with the Centre. That is, 15 per cent remains with the Centre. Now, I would like to know how much it is in terms of mega watts. How much is available with the Centre? As per the information given, they have allocated only 33 per cent of that 15 per cent to Rajasthan. They have allocated only 21 per cent to Punjab. So far as the Northern Grid is concerned, out of the 15 per cent unallocated power which is there in the Central pool, they have just allocated 33 per cent of that 15 per cent to Rajasthan and 21 per cent to Punjab and slightly more somewhere. What is the balance available with the Centre? Why don't you allocate more to these States? Rajasthan is in need of power. Punjab is also in need of power. We need power for agriculture. We need power for industry. Our industries are being closed and our agriculture is suffering. Why don't you allocate more for Rajasthan and Punjab if their requirements are more?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Sir, whatever is available from the Central power stations this 15 per cent is calculated on the basis of the installed capacity. It is allocated to the various States at the discretion of the Central Government, in the same ratio as the rest of it. Recently we have given 200 mega watts to Rajasthan. I may inform the hon. Member that a decision has been taken very recently to give another 200 mega watts to Rajasthan. We have issued orders and very soon, they will be implemented. We are distributing whatever power is available. I may mention here that the Rajasthan Electricity Board is doing very well. They are very good pay masters. We are happy to supply more power to them. Recently I was in Jaipur. I held discussions with the officials and the Minister concerned. They were quite happy with what they are getting from the Government of India.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, the answer to my question has not come. How much of power is there available with the Centre in this 15 per cent quota? how do you allocate it?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: The hon. Minister has already replied that the total of 15 per cent is allocated to the different States in the same proportion, the Gadgil Formula proportion. Therefore, there is nothing left with the Central Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Out of the 15 per cent, you have allocated 33 per cent to Rajasthan.

SHRI. N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, the hon. Member is not understanding. My submission is, whatever that 15 per cent quota with the Central Government, we are not using it for ourselves. We are allocating that also to the different States in the same proportion in which the rest 85 per cent is allocated.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, probably, the hon. Minister could not understand what I have said. You have allocated 33 per cent of that 15 per cent to Rajasthan. What do you do with the rest 67 per cent?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: It is given to other States.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have given 21 per cent to Punjab. What about the rest?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: In the Northern Grid, there are States other than Punjab and Rajasthan. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The Minister is answering.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You are referring to the Northern Grid. (*Interruptions*). In the main answer given, it is stated that Rajasthan had requested for an increase out of the unallocated share available with the Centre. Rajasthan was allocated 33 per cent of the unallocated output of the NTPC Stations in the Northern Region, subject to a maximum of 250 MW. So, you have allocated 33 per cent of 15 per cent to Rajasthan, 21 per cent or 15 per cent to Punjab. What about the rest? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, I am making it clear. The Northern Grid has different States—Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and 15 per cent of the Northern Grid is about 3,000 MW. This is distributed in its entirety to all the Northern constituents in the ratio, determined in accordance with the formula. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: But, you have mentioned only three States in the Answer. (*Interruptions*) Sir, only three States have been mentioned in the reply. That means there is no other request from any other States. So, what about the rest? Why are you allocating only 33 percent of the 15 per cent? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Now, let me come to this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, it has been stated that during the current year, that is, 1994-95, requests have been received from three States for additional allocation of power. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is explaining. Please listen. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, the question is: "What are the names of the States from which requests have been received?" Sir, the States are Rajasthan, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. These are the Three States. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Sir, it so seems that the hon. Minister is not replying according to what he has written. Kindly read this first.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, I can assure my hon. Friend that I do understand what the question is and I do understand what the reply is. If they are a little patient and bear with me for a minute, I will be able to answer Shri Satishji. Firstly, the question relates to a very limited area. The question is, whether some States and Union Territories have requested for distribtution of power from the Central power units. Now, only three States have done that. That is the answer. That is one part. The second part of the question of Shri Satishji was that we have said that of the 15 per cent, 33 per cent and 21 per cent is only given. The balance of it is not given. But, I am replying here on the floor of this House, with all the responsibility, that the balance of it is also distributed among the other States in accordance with the same formula in which the balance of 85 per cent has been distributed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Why have you not mentioned this thing in your reply?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: That is because the question was: "Which are States that have asked for it?" (*Interruptions*)

DR. MURLI MANHOAR JOSHI: That means two other States have been given without asking.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Yes, two other States have been given without asking. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: How much is it? This is 56 per cent. What about the remaining 44 per cent? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have allocated 15 per cent to other States without asking, in the Northern Region.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, I do't have that figure with me. I will supply that figure.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक स्टेट है बिहार, जहां बिजली संकट बहुत गहरा है। लेकिन..(**व्यवधान**)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: कोई संकट ऐसा है जो वहां नहीं है?..(व्यवधान)

श्री चतुरान मिश्र: हां, है। एक संकट है जो वहां नहीं है। वहां अभी उत्तराखंड नहीं चल रहा है।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: झारखंड है वहां?

श्री चतुरान मिश्र: इतना फर्क है न? इंहोंने कहा कि कोई फर्क है या नहीं तो हमने बता दिया।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि बिहार में जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है उसकी ज्यादातर बिजली केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कामों के लिए-कोल फील्ड के लिये, रेलवे के लिये ले लेती है। अगर आपके पास सर्प्लस है तो आप अपना काम क्यों नहीं करते हैं और उस बिजली से बिहार को छोड़ दीजिए तो बिहार अपना काम पूरा कर सके। मैं आपसे यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि बिहार में जो केन्द्रीय उद्योग हैं, वह बिहार के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव नहीं करते हैं। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं। लिगनाईट कारपोरेशन है, जो वहां बिजली भी पैदा करता है तथा पूरे स्टेट को बिजली देता है। हम बिजली पैदा करते हैं तो आप भी खा जाते हैं। कोल-फील्ड, रेलवे में जब आपके पास थोड़ा बहुत सरप्लस है, सेंट्रल पूल का या इधर का तो बिहार में केन्द्र के जो उद्योग हैं उसमें आप अपना खर्च कर लीजिए। इसमें सरकार को क्या एतराज है?

What are your objections? Am I clear?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just can't understand what exactly is the information which the hon. Member required. Bihar gets power not only from its own sources but also from the Central Projects as well as the DVC (Damodar Valley Corporation). Bihar is a part of the Eastern Region. There is a separate grid for the Eastern Region. All the power is fed into the grid and it is distribtued through the transmission lines of Bihar. (*Interruptions*)....Let me explain.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: What Bihar gets is not the question. You are consuming power for your own Central concerns from the power generated by the Bihar State Electricity Board. When the Central Government has power, why doesn't it use its own power and thereby free the Bihar State Electricity Board from releasing power generated by it? What objections have you got? This is my question.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: Bihar hardly generates any power. For your information, I am telling you that the generating stations at Barauni and all that have a PLF of 25% or 23%. A fair amount of power generated in Bihar..*(Interruptions)* is from the central sector projects only.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Does it mean that you should take power from Bihar?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: I am answering. Let me answer. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: You are talking about Barauni about which I did not ask you at all. I think you are killing the time by looking at the watch.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: I am not. I am looking at your face. What I am submitting is that Bihar hardly produces any power for us to take. In fact, we are giving power to Bihar and through them we are giving power to the Central units. If the State Electricity Board of Bihar agrees to the direct supply of power from Central generating units to the Central undertakings, we are too happy to do it. We will do it. We have no problem. Let the State Electricity Board agree to it. Normally, it is not done. It is done through the grid of the State Electricity Board. Sometimes, they object to it. If they have no objection, I have also no objection to giving power to our units directly.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: That was not my question at all.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: This arrangement would not be acceptable to the State Electricity Boards because they buy power, which is cheap, from us and supply it at a higher rate to the Central undertakings and they make a profit out of it. Even when we supply directly, as we are doing from the DVC to the Tatas, the difference between our price and the price chargeable by the State Electricity Boards is taken by the State Electricity Boards. If this proposal is acceptable to the State Electricity Boards, we will be very happy to do it, Mishraji. But they will lose the profit.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: No, not at all. I am telling you.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: You get the State Electricity Board to accept it. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: You just hear my point. You have got your coal mining. You supply power from the power generating units under you. No sanction from the State Government is needed for that. You have got your railways. You take power from your own power stations. You need not have any sanction from the State Government.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: It is only the State Governments which deal with power. We have no mechanism to deal with power. The whole system is that we supply power to the State Electricity Boards. We supply it at a cheaper rate and they sell it at a higher rate to the Central undertakings. We will be very happy to supply power directly, if the State Electricity Boards are agreeable to it. In fact, the Bihar State Electricity Board has seriously objected to our directly supplying power to the NHPC.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Sir, I would like to know, if you are distributing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That question is over.

SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Sir, I was asking that if 15% of the power is taken by the Centre and if it is distributed equally, then what is the purpose of taking that 15% and again distributing it to the States? According to me, it should have been need-based and this 15% should be distributed to the States depending on their requirement.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Sir, it is a very valid question. That is what has been happening. Actually this 15% quota is very highly theoretical so far. But hereafter we are going to use this 15% quota and supply it directly to such industries, as may be in the national interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Extension of Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act.

*402. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI GOVIND RAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 5547 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd May, 1994 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding extension of Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1979 for a further period of ten years has since been taken by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved continuation of the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme with effect from 1 July, 1994 to 30 June, 1995 with the stipulation that a written commitment is taken from the Government of Maharashtra that they shall not seek further extension of the scheme, and shall furnish within two months time a specific arrangement committed to definitely phasing it out within a years's time.

टी.वी. ट्रांसमीटरों का लगाया जाना

*403. श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में टी.वी. ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान विद्यमान टी.वी. ट्रांसमीटरों की क्षमता बढ़ाने का विचार रखती है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो देश में राज्य-वार किन-किन स्थानों पर ऐसे ट्रांसमीटर लगाये/स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव): (क) और (ख) जी हां। ब्यौरे अनुपत्र-1 में सभा पटल पर रख दिए गए हैं। [देखिए परिशिष्ट (7) अनुपत्र संख्या 61]

(ग) और (घ) जी, हां। सूचना विवरण के रूप में सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। (नीचे देखिए)

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।